

California Department of Veterans Affairs Annual Report

July 1, 2009 - June 30, 2010

Accessible Version

Mission

To serve California's veterans and their families.

Vision

California veterans will live the highest quality of life with dignity and honor.

Core Values

Respect for All
Absolute Integrity
Outstanding Service
Commitment to Excellence
A "Can Do" Spirit

The Way Ahead

California has the largest number of veterans in the nation with more than 2 million calling the Golden State home. With their families, they make better than 10 percent of the state's total population.

In support of California's veterans and their families, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (USDVA) invests more than \$6 billion in benefits and services in this state. The California Department of Veterans Affairs (CalVet) total budget in the current fiscal year is approximately \$390 million, of which \$205 million is General Fund. In addition, the department oversees a home loan portfolio worth more than \$1.9 billion that has served more than 400,000 veterans and their families since it was started in 1923.

Throughout the planning process, and in the drafting of the Strategic Plan, the CalVet team was guided by the knowledge that organizations that plan for the future will successfully address their organizational requirements and the needs and desires that impact the quality of life of their customers, stakeholders and partners. In developing this plan, we focused and addressed the following questions:

- How will CalVet meet and exceed the expectations of California's veterans and their families today and in the future?
- How will CalVet address the challenges of meeting the needs of both an aging veteran population, and those of newer veterans?
- How will CalVet measure and report organizational performance?
- How will CalVet translate organizational performance results into priorities for continuous service-delivery improvement and into opportunities for innovation?

Program Missions

In order to respond to those questions, CalVet needed to focus its goals and directions for the next five years. The CalVet team identified the department's three core programmatic missions:

- The provision of services and advocacy on behalf of veterans before the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs through the Veteran Services Division,
- which encompasses Women and Minority Veterans and Native American Veterans Affairs
- The administration of outstanding state veterans homes that provide a continuum of care for veterans who choose to live in those homes through the Homes Division
- The administration of a financially strong and economically successful
- housing program for veterans and their families through the Farm and Home Loan Division

The other divisions, while important to the overall success of the Department, are there to support and ensure the three programmatic divisions: the Veteran Services Division, Homes Division, and Farm and Home Loan Division successfully achieve their mission. The support divisions include:

- Legal Division, which provides legal services, representation and advice to the operational divisions;
- Administrative Services, which provides administrative services including financial services, information technology, human resources, capital development, and facilities management;
- Legislation and Communication, which provides advice and guidance for dealing with the Legislature, the media and the general public.

Each of these support divisions has their own strategies to support the programmatic divisions in achieving their goals.

Strategic Goals

Once the Team identified the core functions, it narrowed the scope of the Goals to one Preeminent Goal for each Division. Those Goals are:

- Services for Veterans, Veteran Services Division – Provide high quality advocacy and services for all California Veterans and to increase the percentage of veterans in California who receive USDVA compensation and pension benefits to at least the national average by 2014.
- Long Term Care for Veterans, Veterans Homes Division – Achieve a CMS Five-Star quality rating by 2014 for all the Division's Veterans Homes, and improve current rating by at least one level by 2011.
- Housing for Veterans, Farm and Home Loan Division – Provide outstanding customer service and wise financial planning that results in a profit each fiscal year and will achieve a AAA rating for the Division's General Obligation bonds from two of the rating agencies by 2014 and improve the current rating by at least one level by 2011.

California's Veterans

California is home to more than 2 million veterans, and at about 9%, has more veterans than any other state in the union. More than 7 million veterans, dependents and survivors live in California, representing more than 10% of California's population. The veterans are diverse in relation to ethnicity, gender, and age, and with more currently active-duty military personnel from California than any other state, our veteran population will remain at a significant level well into the future. Appendix A includes demographic information on California's veterans as estimated by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Partner and Stakeholder Relationships

Our relationship with our partners and stakeholders is a very important factor in determining our mission success. Our commitment to provide high quality advocacy and services for all of California's veterans and their families is greatly enhanced when we collaborate with our partners and stakeholders, and leverage the enormous talent and capabilities that each group possesses. Through this strategic plan we rededicate ourselves to continually improving and strengthening our relationship with federal, state and local partners and stakeholders, including:

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (USDVA)

Our partnership with the USDVA, specifically our day-to-day working relationships with the Veterans Health Administration (VHA) and the Veterans Integrated Services Network (VISN) of VA healthcare facilities throughout California, the Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA), and the National Cemetery Administration (NCA), is vitally important to our success. There are several key components to this partnership: The USDVA provides the vast majority of direct services and benefits to veterans and their families. We rely on USDVA's federal funds to build, maintain, and operate our veterans homes; we collaborate with the VISN healthcare facilities that provide world-class healthcare to California's eligible veterans; we work closely with the VBA in the compensation and pension determination process to ensure our veterans are professionally represented; we have co-located our Veterans Services Field Offices with the VBA's Regional Offices in Oakland, Los Angeles, and San Diego to enhance our ability to impact that process; and we rely on the NCA's resources to build our state-owned and operated cemetery.

California Veterans Board

The California Veterans Board serves as the policy setting forum for the Department, an advocate for veterans, and works to ensure that their rights and benefits are protected. We actively support, are involved with, and attend all Board meetings.

We also continually keep the Board informed of our programs, progress and issues. The Board determines policy for Department operations, including significant changes affecting on-going programs, proposed programs, and long-range planning. In the development of the Department's strategic plan we were guided by, and aligned our goals and objectives with, the Board's vision – "To be recognized as one of the prime advocates for California's veterans' rights and benefits."

County Veterans Service Offices (CVSO)

The Department values its partnership with the County Veterans Service Offices—a relationship that ensures veterans and their families are served and represented by trained and accredited professionals. CVSO's are a critical component in the State's efforts to interface with individual veterans and their families; they are our "distributed network" in reaching veterans. They are on the front lines for this important mission and play the key role in ensuring that veterans and their families are aware of their benefits, and in fact apply for and receive them. Together, the CVSO's, through claims initiation and development, and the Department, through claims development and representation, provide assistance to veterans and their families in preparing and submitting claims and in representing claimants before the federal, state and local agencies providing veterans benefits.

Veterans Service Organizations

To successfully meet the needs of California's veterans and their families, and to meet the special needs of returning combat veterans, the Department will continue to strengthen and enhance its working relationship with our state's Veterans Service Organizations. The Department cannot place a monetary value on the advocacy, services and support these partners and stakeholders provide to our veteran community. We recognize that they are a valuable resource, and a strong

voice in the halls of Congress and the Legislature to ensure veterans benefits are maintained and enhanced when warranted.

Fiscal Year 2009-10 Accomplishments

The California Department of Veterans Affairs has made great strides in accomplishing the strategies and objectives of the Strategic plans during fiscal year 2009-10. The following are just a few of the highlights:

Veteran Services Division

- Outreach: Operation Welcome Home institutionalized the data collection of newly discharged veterans from Transition Assistance Program classes and from Yellow Ribbon Events. Outreach to veterans in collaboration with the Employment Development Department (EDD) has resulted in approximately 4,000 personal interviews with newly discharged veterans in 3 months.
- Consolidation of Services: Migrated Title 38, State Approving Agency from the Department of Consumer (DCA) Affairs to CDVA. These education specialists audit and approve the college curriculum for all institutions of higher learning to establish Montgomery GI Bill eligibility.
- Consolidation of Services: Migrated the Veteran On-the-Job-Training (OJT)/Apprenticeship operation from the Department of Industrial Relations to CDVA. This program is the State Approving Agency for OJT/Apprenticeship curriculums to establish Montgomery GI Bill eligibility.
- Technology: Created a CalVet Corps System (CVCS) as a database to share veteran information with CVSO's, USDVA, EDD and other states. This system tracks veteran contacts and referrals, which will provide an assessment on the level, quality and quantity of services available to veterans from local providers over the course of one year.
- Needs Assessment: Conducted a veteran survey with approximately 6,000 respondents to establish the needs and concerns of veterans as viewed by veterans and stakeholders.
- Benefits Utilization: Veteran participation rate in the Compensation and Pension benefits has increased from 12.5% to 13.3% compared to last year.
- Outreach: Published the 2nd annual California State Veterans Resource Book and distributed close to 65,000 copies to veterans.
- Collaboration: Established formal collaboration agreements with the Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, Department of Mental Health, and Department of Motor Vehicles. The DMV agreement will help identify California's 2 million veterans through voluntary, self-identification as a veteran during the licensing and ID application processes.

Women and Minority Veterans Affairs

- Women Veterans Conference: Coordinated and hosted the second annual
- CalVet Women Veterans Conference in Los Angeles. Over 200 women veterans were in attendance.
- Women and Minority Veterans Newsletter: Distributed the quarterly
- newsletter to women and minority veterans and veteran service organizations. The newsletter provided ongoing information regarding benefit changes, services for veterans, referral sources, events, and current articles of interest to both veteran populations.
- Talbots Gift Card Project: Partnered with First Lady Maria Shriver's office and Talbots management team to implement a gift card project that will assist eligible OEF/OIF women veterans transitioning back into the work force who are in need of business apparel.

- DeVry University Partnership: Developed a partnership with DeVry University to provide free workshops to women veterans at 16 California campuses. Workshops will focus on resume writing, interview skills, dress for success and financial aid resources.
- Military Women History Week: Collaborated with the VA and National
- Guard to hold a special recognition program to honor the contributions of military women.

Veterans Homes

- Reducing Cost to the General Fund: Recovered \$5.7 million owed to the State in retro per diem payments for Veterans who have a service connected disability greater than 70%.
- Expanding Long-Term Care Services for Veterans: Successfully opened three new Veterans Homes—Lancaster, Ventura and West Los Angeles, adding (at capacity) 516 new licensed care beds.
- Transforming Policy to Improve Care Practices: Aligning disparate locally-developed policies and practices into a state-wide “system” of best practices.
- Outreach to Aged and Disabled Veterans: Implemented a state-wide admissions process to improve Veteran’s access to long-term care.
- High Quality Care: All Homes have successfully met or exceeded survey standards for quality care by all licensing bodies. The Barstow Home has already achieved a CMS Five-Star quality rating (the highest rating) in its newly opened skilled nursing units and is implementing a grant funded, USDVA culture change program to increase its resident-centered focus.
- Emergency Response: Advanced pandemic planning, prevention procedures and staff education resulted in a healthy flu season environment with no confirmed cases of H1N1 influenza among Veterans Home residents.
- Leverage Technology to Improve Education Standards: Reorganized education as a Homes-wide, technology-assisted program with greater employee access to improve health care skills and knowledge to achieve optimal health outcomes.
- Health Information Security: Maintained the security and confidentiality of resident’s health care records.

Farm and Home Loans

- Cost Savings: Sponsored passage of AB 2651 (Assembly Member Knight) that changed the process used to pay GO bond debt service. This will save about \$400 million in interest payments on our unissued bonds. Sponsored passage of AB 1051 (Assembly Member Fletcher) that established an insurance fund, so we can use reinsurance market instead of direct insurance. This will reduce our cost by about a third with an estimated savings of \$1.5 million per year. Performed GO and Revenue bond proceeds calls and non-callable bond maturities totaling \$145,320,000 to save the agency approximately \$9.1 million per year.
- Bonds: Completed a GO bond sale which resulted in \$8.1 million in present
- value savings.
- Improved Bond Ratings: The highest rated state agency with S&P by taking action to raise our rating to AA. Moody’s and Fitch raising our GO bond rating to A1 and AA- respectively.

Administration and Support

The divisions providing administration and support for CDVA’s programs include the Legislation and Communications Division, the Legal Division, and the Administrative Services Division. The strategies of these Divisions focus on the support of CDVA reaching the three programmatic Divisions’ strategic goals.

Legislation and Communications

- Marketing: Rebranding the Department as CalVet and building on its reputation of getting things done, such as the successful opening of the three new veterans homes and the beginning of two new ones in Redding and Fresno. Moniker successfully differentiates the California Department of Veterans Affairs from the U. S. Department of Veterans Affairs.
- Web Presence: Advocated the new Veterans Portal, as the digital gateway to services and benefits available in California (specifically Operation Welcome Home) to veterans and their families.
- Legislation: Successfully advocated and pushed through legislation for the Department including:
 - Totally revamping the way our bond debt is serviced, which resulted in an immediate boost to the department's bond ratings (AB 2651, Assembly Member Knight)
 - Created a pilot program for the Home Loan program that will assist in the development of veteran only cooperative housing (AB 1330, Assembly Member Salas)
- Fighting for Veterans: Working with the Governor's Office and the Chancellor's Office of the University of California and the President's Office of the California State University system, successfully pushed through administrative changes with the US Department of Veterans Affairs that corrected errors in the New GI Bill Yellow Ribbon, which severely limited veteran access to California's premiere private universities and colleges.

Capital Assets and Facilities Management

- New Home Construction: Completed construction, occupied, and admitted first residents to both the Lancaster and Ventura Veterans Homes projects. Completed construction of the West Los Angeles Veterans Home project. Gained USDVA Construction Grant Program approval of 35% Design Build documents for both Redding and Fresno Veteran's Homes.
- Infrastructure Strategic Planning: Established an Enterprise-wide Five Year Capital Outlay Strategic Planning process. The five year plan is established to reflect the departments overall mission, vision and priorities in the planning of any new construction or capitalized repairs to the existing state veteran's homes. Formalized a deferred Maintenance Monitoring Process for the Barstow, Chula Vista, and Yountville Veterans Homes.
- Veteran Cemeteries: Columbarium Expansion Project at the Northern California Veterans Cemetery was granted USDVA Cemetery Grant
- Priority #1 status.
- Going "Green": Performed a feasibility study of the Yountville Veterans Home property in cooperation with the DGS "Green Team". Selected alternative energy contractor to evaluate the use of Fuel Cell technology within the facility.

Human Resources

- Employee Recognition: Developed and implemented a new Employee Recognition program. Provided \$5,077 in cash awards and 30 "Veterans First" Awards to employees for volunteerism and Community Service.
- Staff Development: Promoted participation in Upward Mobility and Career Related Training. Provided seven in-house training opportunities for approximately 210 students. Funded three employees' attendance at UC Davis and CSUS Executive Leadership Programs. Established an in-house Supervisor's Training Academy.
- Technology: Transitioned eleven examinations to the HR Modernization Project on-line examinations.

Information Technology

- Major IT Project Implementation: Completed the \$5.1M agency-wide technology upgrade project on budget and on schedule.
- Innovative Use of Technology: Supported implementation of Family Virtual Visit--a service that allows Veteran Home residents to have video and voice meetings with family members out of the local area.
- OneIT: On target, implementation of the OCIO's vision for a One IT enterprise approach to technology.

CDVA Profile and History

The California Department of Veterans Affairs (CDVA) provides outreach to veterans reentering civilian life after having answered America's call to military service, by helping them claim their earned veterans benefits, provides low-cost loans to acquire homes and farms, and when the time comes, provides aged and disabled veterans rehabilitative, residential, and medical care and service in home-like environments at the California Veterans Homes.

CDVA recently celebrated its 60th anniversary as a department. Moreover, California's history of taking care of its veterans reaches back to the 19th Century.

19th Century - The California Militia and Veterans of the Mexican and Civil Wars

The story begins with the founding of the California Militia in the 19th Century.

The Veterans Homes of California trace their origin to the Grand Army of the Republic, an organization of Union veterans formed shortly after the Civil War, and Veterans of the Mexican War. On December 4, 1877, a motion was made to create "a Veterans Home of California." On April 12, 1881, the Veterans Home Association was incorporated with 11 members. The Association eventually purchased 910 acres of farmland at Yountville in the Napa Valley on October 25, 1882, with \$17,750 in donated funds. The Veterans Home of California was officially open on April 1, 1884. The State of California accepted from the Association the property and buildings of the Veterans Home, and provided for the maintenance and governance of the institution.

World War I – Additional Services for a New Veteran Population

The distribution of a cash bonus to returning veterans was the standard state response to military service in 1920. California had a better idea, and enacted "Soldier Legislation" to assist returning veterans. The legislation provided for:

- Civil service preferences to veterans.
- Educational opportunities for veterans and their dependents.
- Exemptions from various state taxes and fees.
- Counties to erect homes, buildings, memorials or meeting places for veterans.
- Establishment of the Armistice Day Holiday.
- State Aid to Veterans in the Purchase of Farms, Homes, and Home-sites.

1921 – The Veterans Farm and Home Purchase Act

The Department began making low interest rate farm and home financing available to veterans after World War I, following the enactment by the Legislature of the Veterans Farm and Home Purchase Act of 1921.

1929 – The Department of Military and Veterans Affairs

The State recognized that the various boards and programs providing services for veterans were beginning to duplicate efforts. The Department of Military and Veterans Affairs was created in 1929. The law provided for four divisions:

- Division of Military Affairs
- Division of Veterans Welfare
- Division of Veterans Homes
- Division of Athletics (to be administered by the California Athletic Commission – established to oversee professional and club boxing and wrestling in 1924)

The organizational structure of 1929 served until the security threats apparent after December 7, 1941, and the needs of returning World War II veterans overwhelmed the ability of the divisions to respond.

World War II – California Responds to War

In 1941, California established the California State Guard, and many citizens, including a large number of veterans, became the nucleus of the regiments that were formed. With the declaration of war, the Veterans Welfare Board began making plans for peace, recognizing the need for legislative action to meet the needs of veterans returning from the two theaters of WWII.

To provide a State clearing and coordinating agency for the veterans programs, the California Veterans Committee was appointed in October 1944. Its purpose was to aid in the development of a workable program for returning veterans, and to coordinate activities with federal, state, local and non-government agencies.

1943 – Veterans Farm and Home Purchase Act

In 1943, the Legislature enacted the 1943 Act, which modified the home loan Program to meet new needs of veterans returning from World War II. The 1943 Act established the 1943 Fund in the State Treasury, which is the principal source of funds utilized by the Program.

1946 – Creation of the Department of Veterans Affairs

In 1946, California created the Department of Veterans Affairs and California Veterans Board as replacements for the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, and the Veterans Welfare Board. The California Veterans Board was authorized to determine policies and establish rules and regulations for the administration of the department of four divisions:

- Division of Farm and Home Purchases
- Division of Educational Assistance
- Division of Service and Coordination
- Division of Veterans Homes

1956 – The Department Moves to New Location

In 1956 utilizing the proceeds from the Farm and Home Loan Division the department moves into its current headquarters building at the corner of 13th Street and O Street. This new location allows the department to consolidate its operations in one location.

1974 – Veterans' Farm and Home Purchase Act of 1974

This law made several modifications to the changes several provisions within the Farm and Home Loan Program and The 1943 Act was superseded by the Veterans Farm and Home Purchase Act of 1974 (the "1974 Act"), which again modified the Program.

1991 – New Veterans Homes Projects Begin

Prior to 1996 there was only one state run veterans home located in the Town of Yountville, since that time there have been several changes in the Homes Division. In 1991 the first Governor's Commission on a Southern California Veterans Home was created (AB 514-Floyd),

- The legislation authorized the department to establish a veterans home in southern California in seven specified counties (Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, San Bernardino and Ventura). The Commission was to be repealed on July 1, 1993.
- In 1992, AB 848-Floyd authorized state funding of the 35% of construction costs to build the Veterans Home of California in Barstow.
- In 1994, AB 2427-Baca reestablished the Governor's Commission on a Southern California Veterans Home in statute, effective January 1, 1995 until
- January 1, 1997.

These two commissions and the task force selected Barstow, Lancaster, Chula Vista and Ventura as sites for veterans homes. They issued reports on July 1, 1992, July 1, 1993, December 31, 1994 and December 31, 1996. In the December 31, 1996 report, the Commission reaffirmed the selection of Chula Vista as site two, Lancaster as site three and Ventura as site four (Barstow, the first site, was already opened by then, so reaffirmation was unnecessary), and stated the following: "Perris and West Los Angeles are prime choices of the commission to serve as future construction sites for subsequent units of the Southern California Veterans Home."

The Greater Los Angeles and Ventura Counties Veterans Home Project is conceived and approved by the Legislature and Redding and Fresno are added to the project list. In 1999, AB 193-Cardoza authorized the establishment of a Governor's Commission on Veterans Homes to choose sites for additional veterans homes, with a priority on underserved areas, specifically the Los Angeles Basin and the San Joaquin Valley.

- In 2000, voters approved Proposition 16, (SB 630-Dunn) authorizing \$50 million General Obligation bonds for veterans home projects.
- In 2001, SB 4 – Johannessen, extended the operation of the Governor's commission until January 1, 2003, and included Shasta County within the possible sites.

1994 – Department Elevated to Agency/Secretary Status

Prior to 1994, The California Department of Veterans Affairs (CDVA) was a department under the State and Consumer Services Agency.

- On July 19, 1994, the Governor Pete Wilson signed AB 2597 (Statham), which immediately moved CDVA out of the State and Consumer Services Agency and required that the Director be a veteran.
- On September of that same year Governor Wilson signed an executive order elevating the department to Cabinet level status.
- On January 1, 1996, SB 844 - Rogers officially was implemented which changed the title of the Director to Secretary. From that point on, the department has been headed by a Secretary who sits as a Governor's cabinet member and reports directly to the Governor.
- CDVA Directors (before 1996) and Secretaries (after 1996) are appointees of the Governor, and have been subject to confirmation by the Senate.
- Jay Vargas was appointed by Governor Wilson on June 1 1993. He Served as Director of CDVA when it was in the State and Consumer Services Agency, and continued to serve after CDVA became a freestanding cabinet level department. He was confirmed by the Senate as Director, and in January 1996, he became the first Secretary. He served until June 30, 1998.

1996-1999 – New Homes Founded

Despite the fact that California has the largest concentration of veterans for any state in the nation, up until 1996 the state had only one state Veterans Home in the Town of Yountville. Since 1996, the Department has opened five new veterans homes and has begun construction on two additional homes.

- 1996 – Veterans Homes of California, Barstow
- 1999 – Veterans Homes of California, Chula Vista

2008 – Veterans Home and Loan Modified

In 2008, after more than 15 years of effort the Congress enacted changes in federal tax laws to allow veterans who served after January 1, 1977 to have access to the Qualified Veterans Mortgage Bond funds which provide the best interest rate for home loans.

2009-2010 – New Homes Founded

- 2009 – William J. “Pete” Knight Veterans Home of California, Lancaster
- 2009 – Veterans Home of California, Ventura
- 2010 – Veterans Home of California, West Los Angeles
- 2010 – Construction begins on Veterans Home of California, Redding and Fresno

2010 – Operation Welcome Home Initiated

In his State of the State Address, Governor Schwarzenegger said: “California has more returning veterans than any other state, so our state, as well as the federal government, has a special responsibility....We have a fundamental obligation to anyone who has shed or risked blood for this country....So to those men and women, those brave men and women, I say welcome home, welcome home...” and with that he initiated California's Operation Welcome Home, the first in the nation, statewide campaign to connect with each and every returning veteran to determine their needs and connect them with the services that can help them transition successfully from the battle front to the home front. The Governor targeted \$20 million to hire 306 people to directly reach out and connect with these veterans and help break down government silos that will provide veterans straightforward and easy access to benefits and services including: Employment and Job Training Assistance; Unemployment Benefits; Education Opportunities; Housing Assistance; Health Care Needs; U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs benefits; and Support for Families. This Agency is working with partner agencies like; California Military Department; California Labor and Workforce Development Agency; California Employment Development Department; California Volunteers; California Department of Mental Health; California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs; County Veteran Service Officers; Veterans Service Organizations; U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs; and a network of mental health professionals and community organizations.

2010 – First in the Nation Assistant Secretary for Native American Veterans

In February, the Governor appointed the first-in-the-nation Assistant Secretary for Native American Veterans in a Cabinet level agency. This new position will reach out to the underserved veterans who live on the tribal lands throughout California.

Appendix

Veteran Demographics

Estimated as of September 30, 2010

Total Estimated California Veteran Population:	1,972,000
Total Estimated National Veteran Population:	22,658,000
California Veterans as a Percent of National Population:	8.7%
Rounded to thousands / Source: USDVA VetPop 2007	

Estimated Distribution by Race/Ethnicity

Hispanic Of Any Race	14 %
White Non-Hispanic	68 %
Black Non-Hispanic	9 %
American Indian Non-Hispanic	0.8 %
Asian Non-Hispanic	5.5%
Pacific Islander Non-Hispanic	0.4%
Other or Multiple Race Non-Hispanic	2.4%

Estimated Distribution by Gender

Male	92%
Female	8%

USDVA Expenditures

Source: Geographic Distribution of USDVA Expenditures – FY 2009

Total USDVA Expenditures in California \$8,069,286,000

Includes all veteran benefits, staff salaries, operating expenditures, and construction

Estimated Veteran Population by County

Rounded to thousands

Alameda	67,000
Alpine	0
Amador	5,000
Butte	19,000
Calaveras	6,000
Colusa	1,000
Contra Costa	63,000
Del Norte	3,000
El Dorado	16,000
Fresno	48,000
Glenn	2,000
Humboldt	12,000
Imperial	7,000
Inyo	2,000
Kern	46,000
Kings	10,000
Lake	8,000
Lassen	4,000
Los Angeles	346,000
Madera	9,000
Marin	16,000
Mariposa	2,000
Mendocino	8,000

Merced	13,000
Modoc	1,000
Mono	1,000
Monterey	23,000
Napa	9,000
Nevada	11,000
Orange	140,000
Placer	33,000
Plumas	2,000
Riverside	130,000
Sacramento	99,000
San Benito	3,000
San Bernardino	120,000
San Diego	233,000
San Francisco	28,000
San Joaquin	37,000
San Luis Obispo	23,000
San Mateo	32,000
Santa Barbara	27,000
Santa Clara	69,000
Santa Cruz	14,000
Shasta	18,000
Sierra	0
Siskiyou	5,000
Solano	40,000
Sonoma	33,000
Stanislaus	27,000
Sutter	7,000
Tehama	6,000
Trinity	2,000
Tulare	18,000
Tuolumne	7,000
Ventura	52,000
Yolo	9,000
Yuba	5,000

California Department of Veterans Affairs

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